

UNIVERSAL SKEIN THEORY FOR FINITE DEPTH SUBFACTOR PLANAR ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. We describe an explicit finite presentation for a finite depth subfactor planar algebra. We also show that such planar algebras are singly generated with the generator subject to finitely many relations.

1. INTRODUCTION

The main result of this paper expresses a subfactor planar algebra of finite depth as a quotient of a universal planar algebra on finitely many generators by a planar ideal generated by finitely many relations. Such a presentation is often referred to as a skein theory for the planar algebra. In addition, we also show that such a planar algebra is generated by a single element subject to finitely many relations.

Our presentation is universal in the following sense. We specify a small set of ‘templates’ for relations in any finite depth subfactor planar algebra. If P is one such with depth at most k , taking a basis of P_k to be a generating set and specialising these templates to P presents it.

Skein theories for planar algebras have been the subject of several studies beginning with [Lnd2002] for the group subfactor planar algebra and [KdyLndSnd2003] and [KdySnd2006] for irreducible depth two planar algebras to the more recent [MrrPtrSny2008] for the D_{2n} planar algebras, [Bgl2009] for a unified treatment of the ADE planar algebras, [Ptr2009] for the Haagerup subfactor planar algebra and [BglMrrPtrSny2009] for the extended Haagerup subfactor planar algebra. One of the main results of each of these papers is a nice skein theory for a finite depth subfactor planar algebra or a family of such.

The methods of this paper do not by any means give any such nice skein theories for finite depth subfactor planar algebras. The point is to show that all such planar algebras have a skein theory, or equivalently, a finite presentation. In particular, we make no attempt at being parsimonious with the relations.

In Section 2 we quickly recall basic definitions and properties of subfactor planar algebras. Section 3, which makes no mention of planar algebras, is about certain relationships between tangles that we call templates and certain relationships between templates that we call consequences. Section 4 gives a finite presentation of a finite depth subfactor planar algebra. In Section 5 we make a couple of simple observations including the single generation of finite depth subfactor planar algebras.

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2. SUBFACTOR PLANAR ALGEBRAS

The purpose of this section is to fix our notations and conventions regarding planar algebras. We assume that the reader is familiar with planar algebras as in [Jns1999] or in [KdySnd2004] so we will be very brief.

Planar algebras are collections of vector spaces equipped with an action by the ‘coloured operad of planar tangles’. The vector spaces are indexed by the set $Col = \{0_+, 0_-, 1, 2, \dots\}$, whose elements are called colours. We endow this set with the partial order that restricts to the usual order on \mathbb{N} and such that 0_{\pm} are incomparable and less than 1.

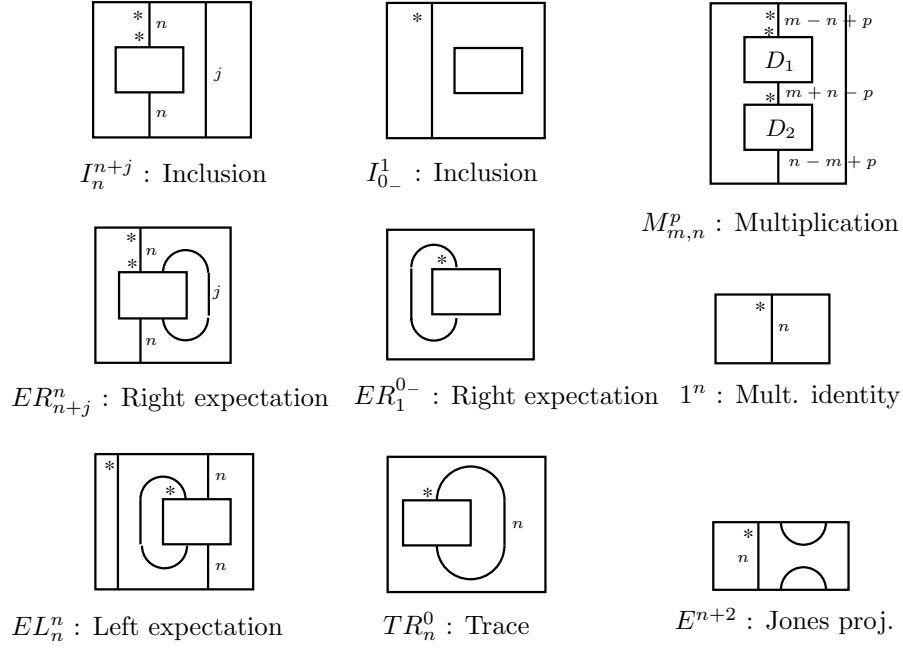
We will not define a tangle but merely note the following features. Each tangle has an external box, denoted D_0 , and a (possibly empty) ordered collection of internal non-nested boxes denoted D_1, D_2, \dots . Each box has an even number (again possibly 0) of points marked on its boundary. A box with $2n$ points on its boundary is called an n -box or said to be of colour n . There is also given a collection of disjoint curves each of which is either closed, or joins a marked point on one of the boxes to another such. For each box having at least one marked point on its boundary, one of the regions (= connected components of the complement of the boxes and curves) that impinge on its boundary is distinguished and marked with a $*$ placed near its boundary. The whole picture is to be planar and each marked point on a box must be the end-point of one of the curves. Finally, there is given a checkerboard shading of the regions such that the $*$ -region of any box is shaded white. A 0 -box is said to be 0_+ box if the region touching its boundary is white and a 0_- box otherwise. A 0 without the \pm qualification will always refer to 0_+ . A tangle is said to be an n -tangle if its external box is of colour n . Tangles are defined only upto a planar isotopy preserving the $*$ ’s, the shading and the ordering of the internal boxes.

We illustrate several important tangles in Figure 1. This figure, uses the following notational device introduced in [KdySnd2009]. A strand in a tangle with a *non-negative integer*, say t , adjacent to it will indicate a t -cable of that strand, i.e., a parallel cable of t strands, in place of the one actually drawn.

A useful labelling convention for tangles is to decorate its tangle symbol, such as I, EL, M or TR , with subscripts and a superscript that give the colours of its internal boxes and external box respectively. With this, we may dispense with showing the shading, which is then unambiguously determined.

The basic operation that one can perform on tangles is substitution of one into a box of another. If T is a tangle that has some internal boxes D_{i_1}, \dots, D_{i_j} of colours n_{i_1}, \dots, n_{i_j} and if S_1, \dots, S_j are arbitrary tangles of colours n_{i_1}, \dots, n_{i_j} , then we may substitute S_t into the box D_{i_t} of T for each t - such that the ‘ $*$ ’s match’ - to get a new tangle that will be denoted $T \circ_{(D_{i_1}, \dots, D_{i_j})} (S_1, \dots, S_j)$. The collection of tangles along with the substitution operation is called the coloured operad of planar tangles.

A planar algebra P is an algebra over the coloured operad of planar tangles. By this, is meant the following: P is a collection $\{P_n\}_{n \in Col}$ of vector spaces and linear maps $Z_T^P : P_{n_1} \otimes P_{n_2} \otimes \dots \otimes P_{n_b} \rightarrow P_{n_0}$ for each n_0 -tangle T with internal boxes of colours n_1, n_2, \dots, n_b . The collection of maps is to be ‘compatible with substitution of tangles and renumbering of internal boxes’ in an obvious manner. For a planar algebra P , each P_n acquires the structure of an associative, unital

FIGURE 1. Some important tangles ($m, n, j \geq 0, |m - n| \leq p \leq m + n$)

algebra with multiplication defined using the tangle $M_{n,n}^n$ and unit defined to be $1_n = Z_{1^n}^P(1)$.

Among planar algebras, the ones that we will be interested in are the subfactor planar algebras. These are complex, finite-dimensional and connected in the sense that each P_n is a finite-dimensional complex vector space and $P_{0\pm}$ are one dimensional. They have a positive modulus δ , meaning that closed loops in a tangle T contribute a multiplicative factor of δ in Z_T^P . They are spherical in that for a 0-tangle T , the function Z_T^P is not just planar isotopy invariant but also an isotopy invariant of the tangle regarded as embedded on the surface of the two sphere. Further, each P_n is a C^* -algebra in such a way that for an n_0 -tangle T with internal boxes of colours n_1, n_2, \dots, n_b and for $x_i \in P_{n_i}$, the equality $Z_T^P(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_b)^* = Z_{T^*}^P(x_1^* \otimes \dots \otimes x_b^*)$ holds, where T^* is the adjoint of the tangle T - which, by definition, is obtained from T by reflecting it. Finally, the trace $\tau : P_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C} = P_0$ defined by:

$$\tau(x) = \delta^{-n} Z_{TR_n^0}^P(x)$$

is postulated to be a faithful, positive (normalised) trace for each $n \geq 0$.

Any subfactor planar algebra P (of modulus δ) contains the distinguished Jones projections $e_n \in P_n$ for $n \geq 2$ defined by $e_n = \delta^{-1} Z_{E^n}^P(1)$ and their non-normalised versions $E_n = Z_{E^n}^P(1)$. A subfactor planar algebra P is said to be of finite depth if there is a positive integer k such that $P_{k+1} = P_k E_{k+1} P_k$ and the smallest such k is said to be the depth of P .

The following proposition is well-known. We only give a proof for completeness and since it is completely planar-algebraic. Note the absence of any assumptions on the planar algebra.

Proposition 1. *Let P be any planar algebra and suppose that for some positive integer k , $1_{k+1} \in P_k E_{k+1} P_k$. For all $m, n \geq k$, there is an isomorphism of $P_{k-1} - P_{k-1}$ -bimodules,*

$$P_m \otimes_{P_{k-1}} P_n \cong P_{m+n-(k-1)}.$$

Proof. Consider the tangles T^n defined for $n \in Col$ as in Figure 2. In this and all subsequent tangle figures, we suppress drawing the external box of tangles and adopt the convention that the $*$ of the external box (if it is a k -box with $k > 0$) is at the top left corner. Shaded regions of a tangle will be to the left traversing any string along the direction indicated on it. The tangle T^n is an n -tangle with

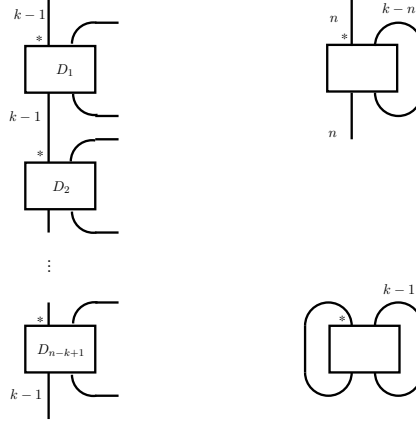


FIGURE 2. The tangles T^n for $n \geq k$, $0 \leq n < k$ and $n = 0_-$

$n - k + 1$ internal boxes for $n \geq k$ and 1 internal box for $n < k$, all of colour k . Note that for $n < k$, $T^n = ER_k^n$ while $T^k = I_k^k$.

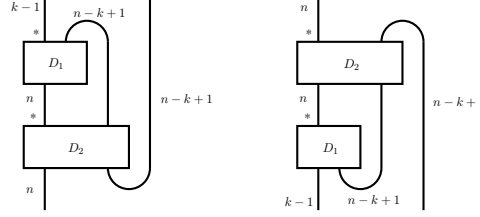
From $1_{k+1} \in P_k E_{k+1} P_k$ we see easily - see the technique of proof of Lemma 5.7 of [KdyLndSnd2003] - that for all $n \geq k$, $P_{n+1} = P_k E_{k+1} E_{k+2} \cdots E_{n+1} P_n$ and then by induction that $P_{n+1} = P_k E_{k+1} E_{k+2} \cdots E_{n+1} P_k E_{k+1} E_{k+2} \cdots E_n P_k \cdots P_k E_{k+1} P_k$. Expressed pictorially, this yields the surjectivity of $Z_{T^n}^P$ for all $n \geq k$.

Now consider the tangle $M = M_{m,n}^{m+n-(k-1)}$. Thus $Z_M^P : P_m \otimes P_n \rightarrow P_{m+n-(k-1)}$ and a little thought shows that this is a $P_{k-1} - P_{k-1}$ -bimodule map that factors through $P_m \otimes_{P_{k-1}} P_n$. Surjectivity of this map follows from the tangle equation $M \circ_{(D_1, D_2)} (T^m, T^n) = T^{m+n-(k-1)}$.

The proof of injectivity uses the tangles $W = W_{n, 2n-k+1}^n$ and W^* of Figure 3. First use the surjectivity above for $m = n$ to conclude that there exist $x_i, y_i \in P_n$, for $i \in I$ - a finite set - such that $1_{2n-(k-1)} = \sum_{i \in I} Z_M^P(x_i \otimes y_i)$. Hence, for any $v \in P_n$, $Z_W^P(v, 1_{2n-(k-1)}) = \sum_{i \in I} Z_{W \circ D_2 M}^P(v \otimes x_i \otimes y_i)$. Equivalently, for all $v \in P_n$, we have $v = \sum_{i \in I} Z_{ER_n^{k-1}}(v x_i) y_i$.

Now, we claim that if $\sum_{j \in J} u_j \otimes v_j \in \ker(Z_M^P)$, then,

$$\sum_{j \in J} u_j \otimes v_j = \left(\sum_{i \in I, j \in J} u_j \otimes Z_{ER_n^{k-1}}(v_j x_i) y_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i \in I, j \in J} u_j Z_{ER_n^{k-1}}(v_j x_i) \otimes y_i \right).$$

FIGURE 3. The tangles W and W^*

In fact, the left hand side equals the first term on the right hand side while the second term on the right vanishes since for each $i \in I$, the sum $\sum_{j \in J} u_j Z_{ER_n^{k-1}}(v_j x_i)$ is of the form $Z_{W^* \circ_{D_2} M}^P(x_i \otimes \sum_{j \in J} u_j \otimes v_j) = Z_{W^*}^P(x_i \otimes Z_M^P(\sum_{j \in J} u_j \otimes v_j)) = 0$.

The displayed equation expresses $\sum_{j \in J} u_j \otimes v_j$ as an element in the kernel of the natural map $P_m \otimes P_n \rightarrow P_m \otimes_{P_{k-1}} P_n$ and concludes the proof. \square

We will need the following corollary whose proof follows easily by induction using Proposition 1.

Corollary 2. *Let P be any planar algebra and suppose that for some positive integer k , $1_{k+1} \in P_k E_{k+1} P_k$. Then, for all $n \geq k$ there is a $P_{k-1} - P_{k-1}$ -bimodule isomorphism*

$$P_k \otimes_{P_{k-1}} P_k \otimes_{P_{k-1}} \cdots \otimes_{P_{k-1}} P_k \cong P_n,$$

where there are $n + 1 - k$ P_k 's on the left. \square

3. TEMPLATES AND CONSEQUENCES

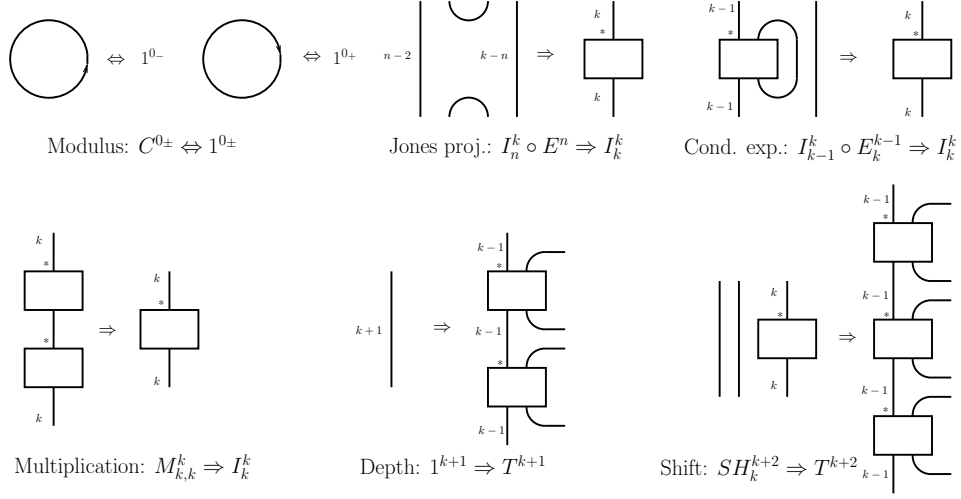
A template is an ordered pair of tangles (S, T) of the same colour but will be written as a tangle implication $S \Rightarrow T$. Given any set of templates, we will be interested in their ‘consequences’ which are by definition those that can be obtained from them using (i) ‘reflexivity’ (ii) ‘transitivity’ and (iii) ‘composition on the outside’, i.e., elements of the smallest set of templates containing the original set and such that (i) all $T \Rightarrow T$ are in the set, (ii) if $S \Rightarrow T$ and $T \Rightarrow V$ are in the set, so is $S \Rightarrow V$, and (iii) if W is an arbitrary $(n_0; n_1, \dots, n_b)$ tangle and $S_i \Rightarrow T_i$ are in the set with colour n_i , then, $W \circ_{(D_1, \dots, D_b)} (S_1, \dots, S_b) \Rightarrow W \circ_{(D_1, \dots, D_b)} (T_1, \dots, T_b)$ is also in the set.

For this paper we need a particular collection of templates shown in Figure 4 which we will refer to as the basic templates. Here k is a fixed positive integer. Note that Figure 4 names each of the templates, shows them as tangle implications, and in the process, defines some tangles.

We begin with a simple but very useful lemma which we will refer to later as ‘removing loops’.

Lemma 3. *Let $S \Rightarrow T$ be any template such that the tangle S has a contractible loop somewhere in it and let \hat{S} be S with the loop removed. The modulus templates together with $S \Rightarrow T$ have as consequence $\hat{S} \Rightarrow T$.*

Proof. Suppose that the contractible loop of S lies in a white region. Let W be the tangle obtained from S by replacing the contractible loop with a 0_+ box numbered $b + 1$, where S has b internal boxes. Then it is clear that $S = W \circ_{D_{b+1}} (C^{0+})$ while

FIGURE 4. The basic templates ($2 \leq n \leq k$ for the Jones projections)

$\tilde{S} = W \circ_{D_{b+1}} (1^{0+})$. Since the modulus tangle gives $1^{0+} \Rightarrow C^{0+}$, by composing on the outside with W , we get $\tilde{S} \Rightarrow S$ and so by transitivity $\tilde{S} \Rightarrow T$. A similar proof applies when the loop lies in a black region. \square

The main result of this section is an omnibus theorem listing various consequences of the templates of Figure 4. While all the consequences are written as tangle implications, we emphasise that the proofs are purely pictorial. Recall the tangles T^n defined for $n \in Col$ in Figure 2.

Theorem 4. *The following templates are all consequences of the basic templates of Figure 4.*

- (1) $1^k \Rightarrow T^k$.
- (2) $I_k^{k+1} \Rightarrow T^{k+1}$.
- (3) For all $n \in Col$, $ER_{n+1}^n \circ T^{n+1} \Rightarrow T^n$.
- (4) For any $n \geq k$, $I_n^{n+1} \circ T^n \Rightarrow T^{n+1}$.
- (5) For any $n \geq k$, $I_k^n \Rightarrow T^n$ and $1^n \Rightarrow T^n$.
- (6) For any $n \geq k$, $M_{n,n}^n \circ_{(D_1, D_2)} (T^n, T^n) \Rightarrow T^n$.
- (7) $1^{0\pm} \Rightarrow T^{0\pm}$ and for any $n \geq 2$, $E^n \Rightarrow T^n$.
- (8) For any $n \geq k$ and any Temperley-Lieb tangle Q^n , $Q^n \Rightarrow T^n$.
- (9) For any $n \geq k$, $SH_n^{n+2} \circ T^n \Rightarrow T^{n+2}$.
- (10) For any $n \geq 1$, $EL_n^n \circ T^n \Rightarrow T^n$.
- (11) For all $n \in Col$, $I_n^{n+1} \circ T^n \Rightarrow T^{n+1}$.
- (12) For all $n \in Col$, $M_{n,n}^n \circ_{(D_1, D_2)} (T^n, T^n) \Rightarrow T^n$.

Proof. (1) According to the depth template $1^{k+1} \Rightarrow T^{k+1}$. Applying ER_{k+1}^k on both sides yields $ER_{k+1}^k \circ 1^{k+1} \Rightarrow ER_{k+1}^k \circ T^{k+1} = M_{k,k}^k$. Since $ER_{k+1}^k \circ 1^{k+1}$ is 1^k with a contractible loop on the right, we may remove this loop by Lemma 3 and conclude that $1^k \Rightarrow I_k^k$.

(2) Since $1^{k+1} \Rightarrow T^{k+1}$ and $I_k^{k+1} \Rightarrow I_k^{k+1}$ we may apply the multiplication tangle

$M_{k+1,k+1}^{k+1}$ to the outside to get

$$M_{k+1,k+1}^{k+1} \circ_{(D_1, D_2)} (1^{k+1}, I_k^{k+1}) \Rightarrow M_{k+1,k+1}^{k+1} \circ_{(D_1, D_2)} (T^{k+1}, I_k^{k+1}).$$

This may also be written as $I_k^{k+1} \Rightarrow T^{k+1} \circ_{D_2} M_{k,k}^k$. Since $M_{k,k}^k \Rightarrow I_k^k$, we have $T^{k+1} \circ_{D_2} M_{k,k}^k \Rightarrow T^{k+1} \circ_{D_2} I_k^k = T^{k+1}$. Now appeal to transitivity.

(3) Suppose that $n < k$. Then $ER_{n+1}^n \circ T^{n+1} = T^n$, so the asserted result is clear by reflexivity. If $n \geq k$, there are two cases depending on the parity of $n - k$. These cases are shown on the left in Figure 5.

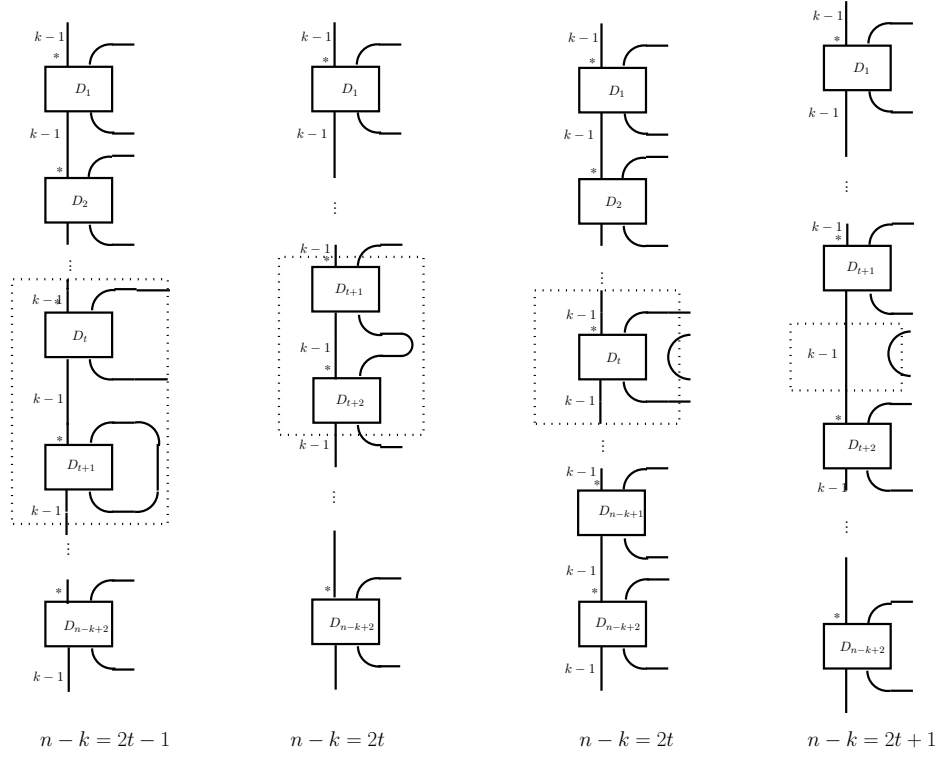


FIGURE 5. $ER_{n+1}^n \circ T^{n+1}$ and $I_n^{n+1} \circ T^n$

We see that each is obtained by inserting a k -tangle into a box of T^n and using the multiplication and conditional expectation templates, this k -tangle, in each case, implies I_k^k .

(4) Again, there are two cases according to the parity of $n - k$ which are shown on the right in Figure 5. If $n - k = 2t$, we see that $I_n^{n+1} \circ T^n = W \circ I_k^{k+1}$ for a suitable tangle W (where W has a $k+1$ -box indicated by the dotted line and the rest of it looking like T^n). Note now that the inclusion template gives $I_k^{k+1} \Rightarrow T^{k+1}$ and therefore $W \circ I_k^{k+1} \Rightarrow W \circ T^{k+1}$. It remains only to note that $W \circ T^{k+1} = T^{n+1}$ and use transitivity to complete the proof in this case. The case $n - k = 2t + 1$ is even easier. Here $I_n^{n+1} \circ T^n = T^{n+1} \circ_{D_{t+2}} 1^k$. Since $1^k \Rightarrow I_k^k$, we get $I_n^{n+1} \circ T^n = T^{n+1} \circ_{D_{t+2}} 1^k \Rightarrow T^{n+1} \circ_{D_{t+2}} I_k^k = T^{n+1}$.

(5) We have by reflexivity that $I_k^k \Rightarrow T^k$. Applying (4) inductively shows that for all $n \geq k$, $I_k^n \Rightarrow T^n$. A similar proof beginning with (1) shows that $1^n \Rightarrow T^n$.

(6) For $n = k$, this is just the multiplication template. For $n > k$, a little doodling should convince the reader that $M_{n,n}^{n,n} \circ_{(D_1,D_2)} (T^n, T^n) = ER_{2n-k+1}^n \circ T^{2n-k+1}$. Transitivity, (3) and induction finish the proof.

(7) Begin with the identity template $1^k \Rightarrow I_k^k$ and apply $ER_k^{0\pm}$ to both sides to get $ER_k^{0\pm} \circ 1^k \Rightarrow ER_k^{0\pm} \circ I_k^k = ER_k^{0\pm} = T^{0\pm}$. The left side of this implication is a 0^\pm -tangle which is a collection of loops which may be removed by Lemma 3 to yield $1^{0\pm} \Rightarrow T^{0\pm}$. A very similar proof beginning with the Jones projection templates gives $E^n \Rightarrow T^n$ for $2 \leq n \leq k$. To show that $E^n \Rightarrow T^n$ for $n > k$, consider the following chain of implications.

$$\begin{aligned} E^n &= ER_{2n-k-1}^n \circ M_{n-1,n-1}^{2n-k-1} \circ_{(D_1,D_2)} (1^{n-1}, 1^{n-1}) \\ &\Rightarrow ER_{2n-k-1}^n \circ M_{n-1,n-1}^{2n-k-1} \circ_{(D_1,D_2)} (T^{n-1}, T^{n-1}) \\ &= ER_{2n-k-1}^n \circ T^{2n-k-1} \\ &\Rightarrow T^n, \end{aligned}$$

where the first implication is a consequence of (5) and the second, of (3) and induction.

(8) This is an easy corollary of (4), (6) and (7).

(9) Induce on n , with the basis case being asserted by the shift template. For $n > k$,

$$\begin{aligned} SH_n^{n+2} \circ T^n &= M_{n+1,k+2}^{n+2} \circ_{(D_1,D_2)} (SH_{n-1}^{n+1} \circ T^{n-1}, SH_k^{k+2}) \\ &\Rightarrow M_{n+1,k+2}^{n+2} \circ_{(D_1,D_2)} (T^{n+1}, T^{k+2}) \\ &\Rightarrow T^{n+2}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last implication uses the multiplication and conditional expectation templates together with a suitable outside composition.

(10) First suppose that $n \geq k$. Begin with the conclusion $SH_n^{n+2} \circ T^n \Rightarrow T^{n+2}$ in (9). Let Q^{n+2} and Q^{*n+2} be the Temperley-Lieb tangles shown in Figure 6, so

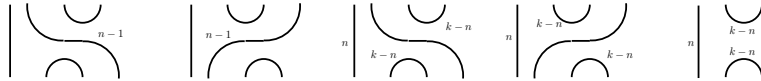


FIGURE 6. The tangles Q^{n+2} , Q^{*n+2} , K^{2k-n+1} , $K^{*2k-n+1}$ and L^{2k-n}

that, by (8), $Q^{n+2} \Rightarrow T^{n+2}$ and $Q^{*n+2} \Rightarrow T^{n+2}$. Then, with $M = M_{n+2,n+2,n+2}^{n+2}$ denoting the iterated multiplication tangle we have,

$$M \circ (Q^{n+2}, SH_n^{n+2} \circ T^n, Q^{*n+2}) \Rightarrow M \circ (T^{n+2}, T^{n+2}, T^{n+2}) \Rightarrow T^{n+2}.$$

(For typographical convenience, we have omitted the subscripts to \circ). Hence $ER_{n+2}^n \circ M \circ (Q^{n+2}, SH_n^{n+2}, Q^{*n+2}) \Rightarrow ER_{n+2}^n \circ T^{n+2} \Rightarrow T^n$. The left hand side of this chain of implications is $EL_n^n \circ T^n$ with a loop at its right; therefore, using Lemma 3, we get the desired result. For $1 \leq n < k$, merely apply ER_k^n to both sides of $EL_k^k \circ T^k \Rightarrow T^k$.

(11) In view of (4), we only need consider the case $n < k$. If $n = 0_-$, this is just the case $n = 1$ of (10). So suppose that $0 \leq n < k$. Let $t = 2k - n + 1$. Start with

$I_k^t \Rightarrow T^t$ deduced inductively from (4). Let K^t and K^{*t} be the Temperley-Lieb tangles in Figure 6 so that by (8), $K^t \Rightarrow T^t$ and $K^{*t} \Rightarrow T^t$. Now, with $M = M_{t,t,t}^t$, $M \circ (K^t, I_k^t, K^{*t}) \Rightarrow M \circ (T^t, T^t, T^t) \Rightarrow T^t$. Applying ER_t^{n+1} to both sides of this and removing the $k - n$ loops that arise on the left hand side, we get the desired conclusion using (3).

(12) In view of (4), we may assume that $0 \leq n < k$. Let $u = 2k - n$ and $M = M_{u,u,u,u}^u$. Then, with L^u as in Figure 6,

$$M \circ (L^u, I_k^u, L^u, I_k^u, L^u) \Rightarrow M \circ (T^u, T^u, T^u, T^u, T^u) \Rightarrow T^u.$$

As in (11), applying ER_u^n to both sides and removing the $k - n$ loops gives the desired conclusion. The case $n = 0_-$ seems to be surprisingly complicated. Begin with $I_k^{2k} \Rightarrow T^{2k}$ deduced inductively using (4). Applying SH_{2k}^{4k} (with the obvious meaning) on both sides and using (9) repeatedly gives $SH_{2k}^{4k} \circ I_k^{2k} \Rightarrow T^{4k}$. This is shown pictorially in Figure 7. Multiplying by appropriate Temperley-Lieb tangles

FIGURE 7.

above and below and using (8) and (6), we get the template on the left of Figure 8. Applying ER_{4k}^{2k} to both sides and removing the k loops that arise and then applying I_{2k}^{2k+2} to both sides gives the template in the middle in Figure 8. A

FIGURE 8.

much easier proof shows that $I_{k+2}^{2k+2} \circ SH_k^{k+2} \Rightarrow T^{2k+2}$ is a consequence of the basic templates which is the right side template in Figure 8. Now multiplying by appropriate Temperley-Lieb tangles above, in-between and below, and using (6) we get the template of Figure 9. Finally, applying $ER_{2k+2}^{0_-}$ to this template, removing the k loops and using (3) repeatedly yields the desired result. \square

4. THE MAIN THEOREM

Let P be a planar algebra and $B \subseteq P$, i.e., $B = \coprod_{n \in Col} B_n$ where $B_n \subseteq P_n$ for all $n \in Col$. Given the pair (P, B) , each $(n_0; n_1, \dots, n_b)$ -tangle T then determines a

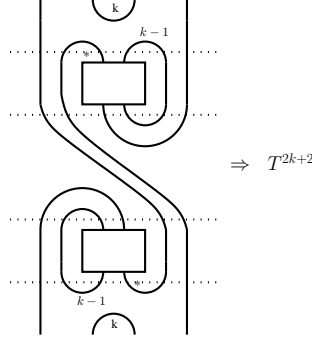


FIGURE 9.

certain subspace $R_{(P,B)}(T) \subseteq P_{n_0}$ defined to be (i) the span of all $Z_T^P(x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_b)$ for $x_i \in B_{n_i}$ if $b > 0$ or (ii) the span of $Z_T^P(1)$ if $b = 0$. A template $S \Rightarrow T$ is said to hold for the pair (P, B) if $R_{(P,B)}(S) \subseteq R_{(P,B)}(T)$. It is easy to see that if a set of templates holds for (P, B) then so do all their consequences. Our first observation is fairly easy to see.

Proposition 5. *If P is a subfactor planar algebra of finite depth at most k , and $B = B_k$ is a basis of P_k , then all the templates of Figure 4 hold for (P, B) .*

Proof. The modulus templates hold for (P, B) since P has non-zero modulus. The Jones projections, multiplication and the conditional expectation templates hold for (P, B) since their right sides are all the identity tangle I_k^k and B is a basis of P_k . The depth and shift templates hold since the tangles on their right, namely T^{k+1} and T^{k+2} , surject onto their ranges (from the proof of Proposition 1). \square

Before proceeding we briefly recall (see [KdyLndSnd2003] for detailed explanations) what a presentation of a planar algebra is. Given a label set $L = \coprod_{n \in Col} L_n$, there is a universal planar algebra on L , denoted by $P(L)$. By definition, for all $n \in Col$, $P(L)_n$ is the vector space with basis all L -labelled n -tangles. Any subset $R \subseteq P(L)$ generates a planar ideal $I(R)$ in $P(L)$ and the corresponding quotient planar algebra is denoted $P(L, R)$.

Let P be a subfactor planar algebra of depth at most k and B be a basis of P_k . For $b \geq 0$, let $B^{\times b}$ be the Cartesian product of b copies of B for $b > 0$ and to be $\{1\}$ for $b = 0$.

Let $L = \coprod_{n \in Col} L_n$ where the only non-empty L_n is $L_k = B$. Consider the universal planar algebra $P(L)$. The templates of Figure 4 specify a subset $R \subseteq P(L)$ as follows. Fix one of the templates, say $S \Rightarrow T$, where S has b internal boxes and T has c internal boxes. Note that the colour of the internal boxes (if any) of each of S and T is k . For $(x_1, \dots, x_b) \in B^{\times b}$ write

$$Z_S^P(x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_b) = \sum_{\{(y_1, \dots, y_c) \in B^{\times c}\}} \lambda^{(y_1, \dots, y_c)} Z_T^P(y_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes y_c),$$

for (not necessarily unique) $\lambda^{(y_1, \dots, y_c)} \in \mathbb{C}$ (with the obvious interpretations if b or c is 0). This can be done since $S \Rightarrow T$ holds for (P, B) . Now consider the following

element of $P(L)$:

$$S(x_1, \dots, x_b) - \sum_{\{(y_1, \dots, y_c) \in B^{\times c}\}} \lambda^{(y_1, \dots, y_c)} T(y_1, \dots, y_c),$$

where $S(x_1, \dots, x_b)$ denotes the tangle S with boxes labelled x_1, \dots, x_b etc. Consider the collection consisting of one such element of $P(L)$ for each $(x_1, \dots, x_b) \in B^{\times b}$ and take the union of these collections over all templates $S \Rightarrow T$ of Figure 4. This (clearly finite) subset of $P(L)$ is what we will call R . Note that R is not a uniquely determined set but depends on choices. We will call this a set of relations determined by the templates of Figure 4.

Theorem 6. *Let P be a subfactor planar algebra of finite depth at most k . Let B be a fixed basis of P_k . Consider the labelling set $L = \coprod_{n \in Col} L_n$ where the only non-empty L_n is $L_k = B$. Let R be any set of relations in $P(L)$ determined by the templates in Figure 4. Then, the quotient planar algebra $P(L, R) \cong P$.*

Proof. Consider the natural surjective planar algebra morphism from the universal planar algebra $P(L)$ to P defined uniquely by taking a labelled k -box to itself regarded as an element of P . Equivalently, under this morphism, for any tangle S all of whose internal boxes are of colour k , $S(x_1, \dots, x_b) \mapsto Z_S^P(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_b)$. Since the relations R were chosen to hold in P , this morphism factors through the quotient planar algebra $P(L, R)$ thus yielding a surjective planar algebra morphism $P(L, R) \rightarrow P$. We wish to see that this is an isomorphism.

For $n \in Col$, let Q_n be the subspace of $P(L, R)_n$ spanned by all $Z_{T_n}^{P(L, R)}(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_{n-k+1})$ for $x_1, \dots, x_{n-k+1} \in B$, if $n \geq k$ or the subspace spanned by all $Z_{T_n}^{P(L, R)}(x)$ for $x \in B$, if $n < k$. Let \mathcal{T} be the set of all $(n_0; n_1, \dots, n_b)$ tangles T such that (i) if $b > 0$, then $Z_T(Q_{n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes Q_{n_b}) \subseteq Q_{n_0}$, and (ii) if $b = 0$, then $Z_T(1) \in Q_{n_0}$. Chasing definitions shows that \mathcal{T} may be equivalently described as the set of $(n_0; n_1, \dots, n_b)$ -tangles T for which $T \circ_{(D_1, \dots, D_b)} (T^{n_1}, \dots, T^{n_b}) \Rightarrow T^{n_0}$ holds for $(P(L, R), B)$. We will show that \mathcal{T} consists of all tangles, or equivalently, that Q is a planar subalgebra of $P(L, R)$.

For this, we appeal to the main result of [KdySnd2004] which states that if \mathcal{T} is a collection of tangles that is closed under composition (whenever it makes sense) and contains the tangles $1^{0\pm}$, E^n for $n \geq 2$, $ER_{n+1}^n, M_{n,n}^n, I_n^{n+1}$ for all $n \in Col$ and EL_n^n for all $n \geq 1$, then \mathcal{T} contains all tangles.

To verify the hypotheses for our \mathcal{T} , observe first that by definition if $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is a $(n_0; n_1, \dots, n_b)$ tangle and $S \in \mathcal{T}$ is any n_i -tangle for $i > 0$, then, $T \circ_{D_i} S \in \mathcal{T}$. Thus \mathcal{T} is closed under composition. That the other hypotheses hold for \mathcal{T} follows from the observation that the templates of Figure 4 hold for $(P(L, R), B)$ by construction of R and therefore their consequences (3),(7),(10),(11),(12) of Theorem 4 also hold.

It follows that Q is a planar subalgebra of $P(L, R)$. Since it contains all generators of $P(L, R)$, it is the whole of $P(L, R)$. In particular, $P(L, R)_k$ which maps onto P_k equals Q_k which is spanned by B and so $P(L, R)_k$ maps isomorphically onto P_k . It easily follows that the map $P(L, R)_n \rightarrow P_n$ is an isomorphism for $n \leq k$.

For $n \geq k$, observe that Corollary 2 applies to $P(L, R)$ since the depth template holds for $(P(L, R), B)$. Hence we have an isomorphism of $P(L, R)_{k-1} - P(L, R)_{k-1}$ -bimodules

$$P(L, R)_k \otimes_{P(L, R)_{k-1}} P(L, R)_k \otimes_{P(L, R)_{k-1}} \dots \otimes_{P(L, R)_{k-1}} P(L, R)_k \rightarrow P(L, R)_n,$$

and therefore an isomorphism of $P_{k-1} - P_{k-1}$ -bimodules

$$P_k \otimes_{P_{k-1}} P_k \otimes_{P_{k-1}} \cdots \otimes_{P_{k-1}} P_k \rightarrow P(L, R)_n.$$

Since the left side is, by Corollary 2 applied to P , isomorphic to P_n while the right side maps onto P_n , it follows that $P(L, R)_n$ maps isomorphically to P_n also for all $n \geq k$. \square

5. ON SINGLE GENERATION

Rather surprisingly, the fact that finite depth subfactor planar algebras are singly generated has a simple proof.

Proposition 7. *Let P be a subfactor planar algebra of finite depth at most k . Then P is generated by a single $2k$ -box.*

Proof. As a planar algebra, P is generated by P_k . Since P_k is a finite-dimensional C^* -algebra, it is singly generated, by say $x \in P_k$. By adding a multiple of 1_k to x , we may assume without loss of generality that $\tau(x) \neq 0$ (recall that $\tau(\cdot)$ is the normalised picture trace on P). Thus the planar algebra generated by x and x^* contains P_k and must be the whole of P . Now consider the element $z \in P_{2k}$ defined by Figure 10. It should be clear that applying suitable annular tangles to z yields

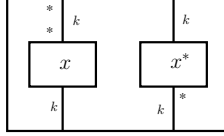


FIGURE 10. Definition of $z \in P_{2k}$

non-zero (since $\tau(x) \neq 0$) multiples of x and x^* . Hence the planar subalgebra of P generated by z contains both x and x^* and consequently is P . \square

Remark 8. *Let d be a fixed positive integer. For $n \in \text{Col}$, letting $P(d)_n$ be the vector space spanned by all n -tangles whose only internal boxes are of colour d , there is an obvious planar algebra structure on $P(d)$. What Proposition 7 asserts is that $P(2k)$ maps onto any subfactor planar algebra of depth k .*

It is natural to ask whether when a finite depth planar algebra P is presented as a quotient of $P(2k)$ as above, the kernel is a finitely generated planar ideal. A standard proof shows that this is indeed so.

Proposition 9. *Let P be a planar algebra and suppose that for finite label sets L and \tilde{L} there are surjective planar algebra maps $\pi : P(L) \rightarrow P$ and $\tilde{\pi} : P(\tilde{L}) \rightarrow P$. The ideal $I = \ker(\pi)$ is a finitely generated planar ideal of $P(L)$ if and only if $\tilde{I} = \ker(\tilde{\pi})$ is a finitely generated planar ideal of $P(\tilde{L})$.*

Proof. First note that universality of $P(L)$ and $P(\tilde{L})$ yield (possibly non-unique) planar algebra maps $\phi : P(L) \rightarrow P(\tilde{L})$ and $\tilde{\phi} : P(\tilde{L}) \rightarrow P(L)$ that satisfy $\tilde{\pi} \circ \phi = \pi$ and $\pi \circ \tilde{\phi} = \tilde{\pi}$.

By symmetry, it suffices to prove one implication. Suppose that $\tilde{I} = I(\tilde{R})$ for a finite subset $\tilde{R} \subseteq P(\tilde{L})$. Let $R = \tilde{\phi}(\tilde{R}) \cup \{x - \tilde{\phi}\phi(x) : x \in L\}$, which is clearly a finite subset of $P(L)$. We claim that $I = I(R)$.

Clearly $R \subseteq I$ and so $I(R) \subseteq I$. The other inclusion needs a little work. First observe that $\{x - \tilde{\phi}\phi(x) : x \in L\} \subseteq R$ implies that for all $z \in P(L)$, $z - \tilde{\phi}\phi(z) \in I(R)$. To see this we may reduce easily to the case that $z = T(x_1, \dots, x_b)$ where T is a $(n_0; n_1, \dots, n_b)$ -tangle and $x_i \in L_{n_i}$. Then

$$z - \tilde{\phi}\phi(z) = Z_T^{P(L)}(x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_b) - Z_T^{P(L)}(\tilde{\phi}\phi(x_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{\phi}\phi(x_b)).$$

This may be expressed as a telescoping sum of b terms indexed by $k = 1, 2, \dots, b$ where the k^{th} term is given by

$$Z_T^{P(L)}(\tilde{\phi}\phi(x_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{\phi}\phi(x_{k-1}) \otimes (x_k - \tilde{\phi}\phi(x_k)) \otimes x_{k+1} \otimes \dots \otimes x_b)$$

Each of these terms is clearly in the planar ideal generated by $\{x - \tilde{\phi}\phi(x) : x \in L\}$ and hence in $I(R)$. Therefore $z - \tilde{\phi}\phi(z) \in I(R)$.

Say $z \in I$, so that $\pi(z) = 0$. Then $\phi(z) \in \ker(\tilde{\pi}) = \tilde{I} = I(\tilde{R})$, i.e., $\phi(z)$ is in the planar ideal generated by \tilde{R} . It follows that $\tilde{\phi}\phi(z)$ is in the planar ideal generated by $\tilde{\phi}(\tilde{R})$ and therefore in $I(R)$. Since $z - \tilde{\phi}\phi(z) \in I(R)$, we also have $z \in I(R)$ and the proof is finished. \square

A direct consequence of Theorem 6 and Propositions 7 and 9 is the following corollary.

Corollary 10. *If P is a subfactor planar algebra of finite depth at most k , then P is generated by a single $2k$ -box subject to finitely many relations.* \square

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